THE OREGON TREATY.

From the present tranquil state of our relation with England we look back to the agitating and anxious period of the Oregon controversy with feelings akin to those which the mariner must ex-perience when he has weathered the breakers A wagon train of considerable extent left Vers perience when he has weathered the breakers which threatened shipwreck, and has got safely into port. If we, who were only passengers in the tempest-tossed barque, rejoice in the peril escaped, taken suddenly ill with the fever on the morning of how much more have they cause to exult whose the 5th instant, when Major LALLY took charge. skill and courage not only saved themselves, but rescued the lives and fortunes of those committed to their watchful care. So must the wise and patriotic men now feel who, in the Senate of the United States, threw themselves into the breach. (many of them in disregard of party and personal ties,) and, by opposing a reckless policy, saved the country from a war dire and disastrous, which our rulers seemed willing to hazard in maintenance of a claim as questionable as it was worthless. Eminent among these honored patriots was the distinguished Senator of Massachusetts named below. who, having by his wisdom in the Cabinet but recently before reconciled and forever settled one long standing, intricate, and critical controversy with a kindred people, now on a different theatre directed his influential efforts to the adjustment of another, and, it is hoped, the last difficulty which can arise with the same country.

These brief remarks seem to us appropriate as an introduction to the subjoined article, which we deplore their unfortunate position, being defenceless. This, find in a respectable New York journal, copied they say, should have protected them from insult. General from an English paper, and which discloses the particular instrumentality of Mr. WEBSTER in bringing about the overture and pacification which so happily followed:

THE OREGON TERRITORY .- In reply to a question put to him in reference to the present war establishments of this country, and the propriety of applying the principle of arbitration in the settlement of disputes arising among nations, Mr. McGregor, one of the candidates for the representation of Glasgow, took occasion to narrate the following very important and remarkable anecdote in connexion with our recent but now happily terminated difference with the United States on the Oregon question. When our Ambassador at Washington (the Hon. Mr. Pakenham) refused to negotiate on the 49th parallel of north latitude as the basis of a treaty, and when, by that refusal, the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and America became really imminent, Mr. Daniel Webster, formerly Secretary of State to the American Government, wrote a letter to Mr. McGregor, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. Pakenham's conduct, which, if persisted in and adopted at home, would to a certainty embroil the two countries, and suggested an equitable compromise, taking the 49th parallel as the basis of an adjustment.

Mr. McGregor, agreeing entirely with Mr. Webster in th propriety of a mutual giving and taking to avoid a rupture, and the more especially as the whole territory in dispute was not worth £20,000 to either Power, while the preparations alone for a war would cost a great deal more before the parties could come into actual conflict, communicated the con tents of Mr. Webster's letter to Lord John Russell, who at the time was living in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and in reply received a letter from Lord John, in which he stated his entire accordance with the proposal recommended by Mr Webster and approved of by Mr. McGregor, and requested the latter, as he (Lord John) was not in a position to do it himself, to intimate his opinion to Lord Aberdeen. Mr. McGregor, through Lord Canning, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, did so, and the result was that the first packet that left England carried out to America the proposal, in accordance with the communication already referred to, on which the treaty of Oregon was happily concluded.

We give up a large portion of our paper to-day to a list of valuable property, in various States of have adopted the plan of granting permits in order to raise the the Union, placed in market by the Government. Though uninviting to the quidnunc or literary student, the article will, we doubt not, possess interest for a large number of our readers.

Steam now being the moving power of the land or water, of which the proprietors and conductors manifest anxiety to secure the safety of their passengers, should be patronized and preferred by the public. These views induce us to copy the annexed notice of a new northern steamboat called the wounded. Bay State :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Safety should be the first thing aimed at in public conveyances, though comfort and speed are most invaluable accom-An excellent article appeared in the Commercia one day last week on the cause of steamboat explosions, but its length, we fear, will prevent many from reading it. The facts it contained should be more generally known, and I know of no way more likely to give them publicity than through the your paper. There are two things the want of which has caused many explosions, and of which almost all steamboats are still destitute. The first is a water-gauge which shall indicate with perfect accuracy the height water in the boiler; the second a pump to afford a constant supply of water to the boiler when the boat is at rest as well when in motion. We know of but one boat sailing from New York possessing these essentials for safety. This is the Bay State, on the Fall River Line. The common gauge attached to boilers cannot be depended upon; if there be foam in the boiler its indication must be deceptive. Now, I believe boilers foam most of the time. Experiment has proved ebultures, under a relief of pressure. Thus, water and ether boil under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. Every stroke of the piston relieves a boiler from some pressure, the blowing off of steam more; and analogy leads me to believe ebullition in both cases follows. If these things are so the ordinary

gauge is a useless appendage; if not, a dangerous one, since it speaks "safety" when "danger" is near.

The ordinary pumps used to supply the boiler are attached to the working-beam, and continue in operation only while the beat is in motion. When the boat stops, though the water in the boiler continues to diminish in quantity by the generation of steam, the pump fails to supply the deficiency; portions of the boiler thus become exposed and intensely heated; when the boat starts the water is again injected by the pump, comes in contact with the hot metal, and, being converted into steam, often produces a pressure sufficient to cause an explosion. The proprietors of the Bay State deserve the lasting gratitude as well as patronage of the community for the pains they have taken to render her safe as le and swift. A séparate engine, which can be worked when the boat is at rest, supplies her boiler. A points on said railroad one near Fort Independence, one tube running from her boiler, first horizontally, then vertically, constitutes her gauge: in this the water rises to its level in the boiler, and, by forcing down a perforated dasher attached to the lower extremity of a rod, with a splash, it indicates the height of the water in the boiler

The publication of these facts, it is hoped, will cause these ents to be generally used, and thus add to the safety Travelling Community.

The Boston Post has, we dare say unintentionally, donus injustice by representing us as applying to the Governor elect, NEIL S. BROWN, of Tennessee, a remark which was employed by us in reference to his competitor, Gov. AARON V. BROWN, and his active supporters.

PROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE. THE TELEGRAPH.-We agree with the National Intelli-

gencer in the opinion that the Telegraph ought (if such a thing be practicable) to be placed under the control of the General Government, at least so far as to exclude the possibility of either fraud, monopoly, or gross error, in the transmission of public intelligence.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have in the New Orleans papers accounts from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 7th instant. There are, however, no further alvices from Pue bla, the headquarters of Gen. Scott. A postscript to a letter received from an officer of the army at Vera Cruz says: We have indirect news from Gen. Scorr-the aspect is pacific." But no details of this news are given, nor any explanation of the channel through which it was received. Various reports were in circulation at Vera Cruz,

to which but little credit is attached. One of them is, that the enemy has blown up the west end of Cruz on the 6th instant, with an escort of 1,500

men. It was to have been commanded by Colonel Louis D. Wilson, of North Carolina, but he was On the 3d instant a mail arrived in Vera Cruz from Jalapa. The Boletin de las Noticias was received by it as late as the 30th of July. This is a

ittle paper, thoroughly Mexican published in Jalapa. From it we learn more particulars of Gen. Pierce's march through that town than had before been received. The Boletin says that the train which the General escorted passed by without halting, but he with 300 dragoons entered the city and addressed the following note to the Corporation : "JAIAPA, JULY 26, 1847.

" To the Corporation of Jalapa : A brigade of the Ame It the corporation of Statepa: A brigade of the American army, encamped near Jalapa, are in want of provisions. I therefore ask this Corporation of Jalapa to furnish, at a reasonable price, all this brigade is in need of. I will take the necessary steps to protect those who will furnish those provisions. If, at two o'clock this evening precisely, the provisions demanded are not forwarded, all the members of the corporation will be sent to Perote a prisoners. 

"W. K. VAN BONLIN, Brigade Q. M."

The reply of the members of the Corporation is very indig nant at what they consider the harsh language of the General. They made no difficulty about the provisions; these could have been had at reasonable rates without any threat. They PIERCE is the first American officer, they say, who has thu had occasion to find fault with them.

The Vera Cruz Sun gives the following summary of news rom the Boletin :

"The Boletin says that a Mexican was encountered by party of guerrillas, and, being suspicious, he was required to undergo an examination; but, having offered resistance, he was killed. Three large packages, containing letters from the officers of the army to their friends in the United States, were found in his possession. The Boletin adds: 'In said correspondence it is stated that great discord exists between the volanteers and regulars of the American army, and that this may cause them to fight among themselves. That paper is delighted at this, and takes that opportunity to call the Americans 'highway robbers,' 'Yankees,' &c. It also says that appears from intercepted letters that Gen. Pillow and other merican chiefs are of opinion that the attack upon the capital will not be successful; that the commanding officers consider the capital to be in a very strong state of defence, as nuch for its fortifications as for the number of men who brought into action; and, finally, that the guerrillas had completely interrupted the correspondence between Puebla and

"The letters, after having been read, were sent to the Go

rnment at Mexico. "Four American deserters arrived at Jalapa on the 30th altimo, three of whom were from Puebla and one from Gen. Boletin says that those from Puebla report that the desertion was very great from the ranks of the American army, and that seventy three deserters were advertised in one day at Puebla The one from Gen. Pierce's train is said to report that wagon full of sick follow him. We do not believe one word of this The Boletin further says that the inducements held out to

Americans to desert are not enough; that if the Government would promise them money or any other rewards, Scott's army would be destroyed. It counsels the Governors of States to take measures to foment and encourage desertion.

The same paper says assassinations are frequent in Jalapa as well of Americans as Mexicans. A small garrison is re quired there for the protection of the inhabitants.

A small lot of pack-mules arrived at Vera Cruz on the instant from the interior. The owners would not disclose how they passed the guerrillas, but it is shrewdly suspected that they paid four dollars a head for leave to come in. following day one hundred and fifty pack-mules arrived from Cordova, laden with sugar and Mexican brandy. No doubt is entertained that Jarauta, or some of the guerrilla chiefs, wind. Hopes are entertained that in this way some trade will tween Vera Cruz and the in

The Vera Cruz Sun relates that on the 3d instant a mar named Thos. Clark, belonging to the 1st infantry, a prisoner in the guard-house of the palace, tried to pass the soldier then on guard, and, to accomplish his purpose, seized one end of the soldier's musket and made some efforts to take it out of world, every effort to render it safe and manageable his hands. The latter fired at Clark, the ball passing in should be commended and encouraged. Every through his side and coming out at the back. The ball after public conveyance moved by steam, whether on wards wounded another man named George Evans, one of the Louisiana mounted men, and finally grazed the hip of the sentry at the other end of the portallis, also belonging to the 1st infantry. The name of the man who fired is James Robinson. The wounded men were immediately sent to the hospital, and it is said Clark and Evans are dangerously

> The correspondent of the "Times" writes from Vera Cruz that "nothing is passing in commercial matters worthy of remark, except, perhaps, a recent notice from the receiving and disbursing officers of the Government that no more bills on Puebla will be received from the merchants."

> The Martinsburg Gazette contains a long and spirited account of a Fancy Ball which took place at Berkeley Springs (Va.) on the night of the 11th instant. The writer has sketched some of the characters who figured most conspicuously in the ballroom, from which we take the following:

> "The hero of the evening, however, was Major Jack Downing. The Major had stopped here on his return from Mexico. He wore, during the dance, a remarkably tall cocked hat, with a corresponding plume, and a very long sword. Many persons not acquainted with the Major's phiz mistook him for Gen Pillow, at which he was very indignant."

The letter adds: "The present season is the most brilliant that Bath has known for many years. The company has been fairly estimated at five hundred souls, and from appearances it will not diminish much for several weeks. Visiters of the olden time say it reminds them of forty years ago; while the younger ones, who can spare a thought from the present, are reminded of next summer. It has seldom been my fortune to mingle in a company where gay good humor and gentle courtesy were so universal. The parlors, promenades, and assemblies are sparkling with animated beauty, and buzzing with the blended voices that are (or should be) ever soft, gentle, and low, and the deeper notes of whiskered and obsequiou

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD .- The Poughkeepsie Journal of Saturday says :

" On Monday, the 9th instant, the work of construct the Hudson River Railroad was commenced at three different just above Sing Sing, and the other near Thirty second street, New York. A fourth party is now engaged near Kingsbridge. These four parties are driving the work before them with the utmost activity, and next week it is expected that every contractor will be at his work. Some of the sections, we understand, can be finished in three or four months, and that the contractors intend finishing them in that time in order to have the opportunity to take and complete further contracts on the route toward Albany."

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

The New Orleans Picayune has two letters from Buena Vis ta, but they contain no news of interest. They are dated the 24th and 25th of July. Rumors were as rife as ever, but no confidence was placed in them. No signs of an early march of the troops are mentioned. The health of the troops at Buena Vista was not good. The deaths were principally confined to the North Carolina regiment, which had lost fourteen

MR. J. R. INGERSOLL'S ORATION IN GEORGIA.

From the accounts which are received from all quarters, it would seem that Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL'S Oration before the literary societies of Franklin College was a master production, surpassing even the high expectations that had been formed of his eloquence and his scholarship. In the excited times in which we live, when the nation rings with the achievements of military men on the field of battle and political agitation continues fierce, it is refresh ing to hear of the happy effect of an address whose object was to soften and refine the rougher outlines of character, and to inspire the culture of those men tal and moral accomplishments which diffuse so great a charm over social life. The following is an extract from a letter of one fully capable of appreciating the merits of the oration, and we take the iberty of placing it in our columns .- Sav. Geor.

"The ordinary routine of commencement exercises is no novelty to either of us; but I wish to my heart you could have heard Mr. Ingersoll's address before the literary societies it was a treat rarely to be enjoyed in these days of angry dis ussion and mad harangues. Many addresses it has been my fortune to hear on similar occasions-good, bad, and indifferent; but I regard this of Mr. Ingersoll as one of surpassing elegance and beauty. He did not formally appounce his subject, but his address was a discussion of the influence of reinement in its largest, highest sense; that refinement which results from a successful cultivation of manners, the fine arts, literary taste, and the moral sense. It was charming to listen to the truths he uttered, illustrated by all the graces of polite learning, and enforced in a powerful and practical manner The distinctions which he drew between the effects of the mer glitter and display of fashion and the real happiness and enoyment which true refinement brings to social intercours were perfectly beautiful; the more beautiful because, though true, they are so little understood and appreciated in our cour try. The conventions of society may change according to the caprice of the people or the latitude in which they live, but true refinement is the same every where. However, I will not pursue this address any further. It will be published, and

Locoroco Predictions .- There are some extra ordinary intelligences in the corporal's guard that still wait upon the Administration; and among them we must note the Cincinnati Enquirer. That print is now positive in its nomination of a candidate for the Whig party; and it accompanies its empty ratiocinations with remarks in relation to this journal as bold in assertion as they are original in style and unique in courtesy. A lack of decorum is with writers of a certain sort an involuntary misfortune, and one that claims only our compassion; but the arrogance that affects to know more of the councils and purposes of the Whig party in relation to the Presidency than the party itself knows, is absurd beyond tolerance. The Whig party has but one recognised mode of collecting, uniting, and expressing public opinion upon the choice of its candi date-it is by a Whig National Convention. Until the party shall have spoken, by the action of that party senate, no Whig is prepared to say who will he the Whig candidate. Locofocoism affects to be better informed .- North American.

A MOST BENEVOLENT PROCEEDING.

At a meeting held, according to previous notice Pittsburg, on the 14th of this month, at which Capt. E. S. HARDING, U. S. A., presided, the following preamble and resolutions, reported by WIL son McCandless, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Lieut. PARKER, whose death we deplore, has left to his family no inheritance but an illustrious name. His wife and children are in our midst, and as friends and admirers of the gallant dead, we feel that the best tribute to the memory of the hero who has fallen in the service of our common cour try would be care, protection, and provision for those who while living, were, next to his country, the objects of his devotion and love: Therefore—

1st. Resolved, That an annuity be purchased for the support of the family and education of the children of Lieut.

James Lawrence Parker.

2d. Resolved, That a subscription for the above chiest h

ommenced forthwith in this meeting.

3d. Resolved, That Hon. Harmar Denny, Dr. Joseph P. Gazzam, John H. Shoenberger, Esq., James Ross, jr., Esq., Andrew Burke, Esq., Col. Wm. Robinson, jr., and Major John Sanders, be a committee to expend the "Parker Fund," in the purchase of an annuity.

WESLEVAN CONFERENCE .- The one hundred and fourth annual Conference of the Weslevan Methodists commenced in LIVERPOOL on the 28th of July. The election of the Rev. SAMUEL JACKSON as President of the Conference was announced. NEWTON was, as usual, re-elected Secretary.

The Irish Conference has, during the past year, lost on enth of its membership. One thousand of this number died of the prevailing fever, and twenty-five hundred emigrated. A private letter from a reliable source intimates that a general decrease of members throughout the connexion may be appre-

The reports of the various committees-financial, education tional, &c .- appear to have been very satisfactory. Chapel debts to the amount of £251,698 sterling have been paid off, of which sum £141,014 were raised by the trustees themselves The remainder consisted of grants from the charel fund.

Considerable discussion appears to have arisen on the subject of accepting Government aid under the education bill. The dissenters generally have refused to participate in the pro visions of the bill. The united committees of the Wesleyans on "education" and "privileges" pursued an opposite course, assurances having been given them by the Government that the aid would be confined to those schools in which the "authorized version" of the Scriptures was used. After a protracted discussion a resolution was adopted approving the purchase of a site in Westminster for a "Wesleyan Normal

There were other important reports not quite prepared, as on the proposed China mission. Theological Institution, &c.

The Milwaukie Gazette says that a Norwegian newspape s soon to be established in Racine county, in Wisconsin Territory. It is to be neutral in politics, and will endeavor to keep the Norwegians well informed on all subjects of interest to them. The Gazette adds that the Norwegian settlements in the West are already numerous, and are growing rapidly. There are now in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa twenty settlements, sixteen of them within the limits of Wisconsin. They embrace a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand-frugal, industrious, honest, law-loving, and law-abiding people. The principal settlement in Wisconsin is on Kos konong prairie, where there are nearly a thousand Norwegian families. In Waukaska and Racine counties, which join each other, the Norwegian settlers number nearly one thousand. In Rock county there are a thousand and upwards, and many in Jefferson, Dodge, and other northern counties.

A CREEK MURDER AND EXECUTION .- A gentleman who ecently visited the Creek Nation has furnished us with the following particulars of a murder and execution among the Creeks, the latter of which he witnessed.

In the early part of last week a difficulty occurred between were cousins, near the Verdigris, and not far from the line between the Creeks and Cherokees, relative to ome property, and in which one stamped the other to death. vivor was immediately arrested, and the next day put upon trial for murder. The jury being equally divided in opinion as to his guilt, his brother was called upon to decide, opinion as to his guilt, his brother was called and worthy o death. Steps were immediately taken to prepare for execu-tion, and in which the doomed man participated, by hurrying those engaged in digging his grave, in seeing that it was we in making every thing ready. The hour for his execution, which was to be by shooting, soon arrived, when he marched out with the two persons selected for this purpose. When they reached the grave he seated himself by the side of it, faced his executioners, (who stood with guns presented within less than ten paces of him,) bared his breast, and, looking them firmly in the face, said that he was ready; the guns fired, and he fell back along side of his grave, shot through with two balls, a lifeless corpse. He was then rolled through with two balls, a lifeless corpse. He was then rolled into his grave, his clothes deposited in it with him, and the

newly-dug earth rolled in upon them.
On one day, while somewhat intoxicated, he had n his fellow-man: before the next closed, he himself had been tried, condemned by the verdict of his own brother, assisted in preparing for his last moments, met unmoved the death-fire of his executioners, and occupied the grave selected by himself.

[Cherokee Advocate.] FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The St. Louis papers have later accounts from the comme of Col. Easton, on its way to Santa Fe. The command consists of three infantry companies, one of cavalry, 33 waons with their teamsters, 200 mules, 100 horses, 600 loose

On the night of the 20th ultimo, the detachment being enamped on the banks of the Arkansas river, some forty or fifty of the men crossed it, without arms and without authority, for the purpose of rambling and obtaining wood, when hey were attacked by a party of Indians, and lost eight of heir number in killed, and four wounded, before the alarm eached the camp. A company was sent to their relief, but efore they reached the scene of slaughter the Indians had nade good their retreat. The names of the killed are : Wm. Duncap, Francis Turcott, Ludwick Tanner, Jacob Johnson, Valentine Regg, Henry Barlow, Philander Porter, and Chas.

The report that Fort Mann, on the Arkansas, had been onsumed by the Indians proves to be erroneous. The Indians attacked it and killed three men, but did not burn it. Mann, who built it and has charge of it, says he will abandon it unless he can get a sufficient force to defend it.

From the reports, it seems probable that Kit Carson, who was going out with despatches to California, has lost all his norses and mules. He was seen near the Pawnee Rock, and afterwards heard from by a party who said they had passed him the day following, and that his mules and horses had all been stolen the night previous. From Carson's well-known knowledge of the woods and familiarity with the Indian chaactet, the St. Louis Republican is disposed to doubt the cor-

rectness of the report.

Cartain Fischer's company of artillery, Edmonson's company of dragoons, the Yagers, and some others belonging to Coloral Price's regiment, were at Council Grove, and may be expected home in a few days.

THE LAW ON STEAMBOAT COLLISIONS.

of the last work were occupied by the Circuit Court at Coumbus in trying the case of Thomas J. Halderman and others against Jacob Beckwith and others, in the matter of the colliion of the steamboats Yorktown and Talma, about twentyfive miles below Natchez, on the 16th of March, 1845. The ction was brought to recover damages done to the Yorktown

According to the report furnished for the Ohio Statesman was proven on the part of the plaintiffs that the Yorktown vas proceeding in her right place at the time of the collision. and that the Talma struck her just in the front part of the wheel-house, cutting through the guard into the hull, tearing off the wheel-house when they separated.

The plaintiff's counsel argued the case on the ground that the collision was caused entirely by the fault of the defendant ; that ordinary care was taken on their part, and that it was not a case of misfortune or mixed fault. The defendant's counand also of misfortune, contending that if they established either of these positions the plaintiffs could not recover.

charged the jury as follows :

"That if they should believe that neither party were in fault, or that the fault were on both sides, or that the injury was caused by the negligence of the plaintiffs, they could not every boat was bound to have skilful pilots. Should they find these circumstances reversed, they would find for the defendants. The plaintiffs, if entitled to recover at all, were entitled to the of collision; for the expenses of bringing the boat to a port bound to place the plaintiffs in the same condition, as near as possible, that they were in before the collision occurred."

The jury then retired, and on Monday morning rendered a

CIVILIZING MEXICO.

We must flog them into a good humor; break their stubborn spirit; live down their jealousies; marry their young wo-men; raise up a race of heroes amongst them; send the schoelmaster abroad, and the clergymen of all denominations to set folks a thinking; flood them with bibles and testaments and religious tracts, ploughs, machinery, railroads, magnetic tele- all the great constituencies the supporters of a liberal commerraphs, and steamboats : and by-and-by we shall see rich fruit springing from the seeds thus planted, and freely watered with the blood of both races.—Cincinnati Times. It is thus that our neighbor sums up on the Mexican war-

uestion. For ourselves, of such speculations we think very uch as the Rev. Mr. Stiggins did of "taps"-"they is all anities;" nevertheless, as that worthy gentleman remarked of the "pine-apple rum," if there is any one part of this philosophy " as we despise less as another," it is that part which elates to marrying their "young women." We are very deidedly of the opinion that it would be just as well for Mexio, and a great deal better for the United States, that each nation should attend to its own affairs and let the other alone ; but, if it is our "manifest and inevitable destiny" to infuse Anglo-Saxon notions, liberty, and blood into the Mexicans, we think the matrimonial is altogether the best method of acomplishing that destiny. We have not the slightest faith in letting the light of liberty, civilization, and Christianity into people through the aperture made by grape and canister. aixhan shot and bomb-shells. Indeed; if our object be merethe infusion of Anglo-Saxonism into our neighbors, we hink that even the rude way in which the Romans did a like service for the Sabines would be altogether more effective than the one we are now pursuing, and not a whit more objection-

able in point of morals. In truth this cant about " Anglo-Saxons and their manifest estiny" is enough to make one sick. We are proud of our race for its pre-eminence in mental energy and enterprise, as well as for its supremacy in war, by land and sea; but as to its national morality there are some things that may be said with truth that are not the most creditable. Since the days when the Angles and Saxons treacherously subjugated the ancient Britons, whom they professed to be disinterestedly aiding in a war against the Picts and Scots, down to the present attempts upon California and New Mexico, the most "manifest destiny" of the race which history reveals has been to seize upon fat lands wherever found in the hands of weak holders. Of this "destiny" we think the less said the better.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP MISSOURI.-The Missouri, the third of the French transatlantic steamers, ar rived at New York on Saturday from Halifax, whence she

The Missouri left Cherbourg on the 1st of August, and after her departure met with contrary winds and strong head seas. On the 13th of August she was within two hundred miles of New York, when the engineer announced to the captain that there were but a few tons of coal remaining in the bunkers, on account of which she proceeded to Halifax

sailed on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

Among her passengers we find the name of Gen. FLORES, President of the Republic of Equador.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer of the 11th instant says: Farmers and Merchants' Bank paper, we understand, has

ELECTION IN THE CHEROKEE NATION .- An election was neld in the Cherokee Nation on the first Monday in August for Principal Chief, Principal Assistant Chief, National Council, and Sheriffs. So far as we have returns in the Cherokee sistant Chief. The election for the latter office will be close between Lowry, Richard Taylor, and Joseph Vann.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th instant says : "Dr.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The mail of Saturday last put us in possession of full accounts of the foreign news brought by the steamer Cambria, which left Liverpool on the 4th

On the 19th of May the price of the lest American flour in Liverpool was 48 and 49 shillings. On the 3d instant the same article, in considerable quantities, sold at 27s. to 27s. 6d. The best wheat at Marklane sold on the 2d at 70s. the quarter, being a reduction of 8s. to 10s. in the course of the previous week. Large supplies were on hand, and sales made with difficulty. The European Times, however, thinks that in consequence of the stocks of grain in other ports of Europe being exhausted, and other causes, a large importation wil be required to make up the deficiency, and that after some fluctuations prices will be maintained, no:withstanding the depression at the present time. The same paper states that the cotton market has been steady since the sailing of the Hibernia, and although prices in the early part of the fortnight gave way about d. per lb., this decline was partially recovered after the arrival of the Caledonia on the 28th ultimo.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The Queen prorogued Parliament on the 23d ul-

timo. The following is her speech: My Lords and Gentlemen : I have much satisfaction eing able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without express-ing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public

Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calami-

ty rendered necessary.

I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facili-ties for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote

cial intercourse.

I rejoice to find that you have in no instance propos

I rejoice to find that you have in his instance proposed in the liberty of foreign of the liberty of the liberty of foreign of the liberty of the li restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or inter-nal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are

I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty jects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish sub-I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those

alutary purposes.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the mea-

sures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal have been attended with success; and that the civil war, which for many months had afflicted that country, has at last been brought to a bloodless termination. I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public

I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increas-ed use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory

duties on foreign sugar.

The various grants which you have made for education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present

I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and atachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supdications to Almighty God that the dearth by which we have een afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into

The elections of members of the new Parliament seem have created quite an excitement among the people of Great Britain. Ministers are supposed to have gained some members, although some of their number have lost their elections. The following view of the result thus far is given by "Charles Wilmer's Times," which looks at the elections evidently

through Government spectacles :

"The elections in the English boroughs have engros public attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject. The return of Lord John Russell at the head of the poll for the metropolis may be considered as a type of the whole. In Rothschild as one of the colleagues of the Prime Minister in the representation of London is equally indicative of an en-

htened recognition of religious equality.
"Sir Robert Peel is returned as usual for Tamworth, and he upper House, whilst Sir Robert resumes the leadership of he Commons. This is partially confirmed by the appointment of one of Sir Robert's former colleagues, the Earl of Dalhousie to the Governor-Generalship of India. The Prenier, however, distinctly intimates his intention rather to look n and support a liberal cabinet than to attempt to construct a party, much less to form a coalition, which could only impair his ability for public usefulness.

"Although three members of the Ministry have been by nost unlooked-for casualties rejected, Mr. Macauley at Edinourgh, Sir John Cam Hobhouse at Nottingham, and Mr. Hawes at Lambeth, yet thus far there has been a decided tervention of France and Engain to the ministerial cause. In the late Parliament the proectionists were one-fourth, and the Peel party another, of entire members. Now, out of the three hundred and fifty mbers elected, the Liberals form three-fifths, the Peel Li perals another, and the Protectionists the remaining fractio No county elections have vet taken place.'

THE AMERICAN RELIEF TO IRELAND. On the 20th ultimo the following interesting debate took place in the House of Commons:

Mr. BROTHERTON moved an address to her Majesty "that she will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to her Britannic Majesty's Washington, acknowledging the donations in food and money of the Legislature and citizens of the United States of America for the relief of the famine in Ireland." The honorable gentleman then referred to the great amount of misery and destution which had been experienced in Ireland, and to the very large contributions raised in America for the relief of that ountry, one committee having raised a sum of not less than £109,000, and another of £50,000. The expedition with which these large contributions were converted into food and States to show the promptitude with which the humane exer-tions of the American people were conducted, proceeded to ob-serve that, after the manifestation of such kindly feelings on their part, we could do no less than give expression to the gratitude which we felt. [Hear, hear.] He regarded the conduct of America in this respect as of great importance, see-ing it tended to confirm those friendly relations that existed between the two countries, and would aid in laying the foundations of lasting peace. These reasons justified him in mov-ing that this address be presented to her Majesty, simply with in the laws of succession to the throne. It is event involves any change in the laws of succession to the throne. It is certain that this tude which he was certain were felt in every part of her Ma-

jesty's dominions. [Hear, hear.]
Mr. W. Brown concurred in what had been said by the honorable gentleman with regard to the effect upon the amic cestrom England. The latest dates are from Canton to the cable relations of the two countries which the recent conduct of America was calculated to produce. It was not merely the of America was calculated to produce. It was not merely the amount of their contributions, but the promptness with which to the 23d May, when the last accounts left Canton, all bus vessels were placed at the disposal of the contributors for the transmission of grain to Ireland, and the kindness and hospileclined to eighty cents on the dollar. The statement of its tality which were shown to those who went from this councondition has not made its appearance, and we have ceased to try to procure provisions, that demanded their gratitude and There was one feature in the trans-[Hear, hear.] action deserving of particular notice, namely, that part of the donations came from our red brethren in the Wes

Lord PALMERSTON.—I have very great pleasure in acquiscing in and supporting the motion of my honorable friend. escing in and supporting the motion of my The only regret I can feel on the occasion is, that although the cil, and Sheriffs. So far as we have returns in the Cherokee Advocate there seems to be no doubt of the election of John Ross as Principal Chief, and Gregory Lowry as Principal Assensible that no terms which could have been employed by me could adequately convey the feelings of thankfulness and adniration which the conduct of our brethren in the United States must have excited amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects. As my honorable friend has stated, not only was HAWKS has accepted the appointment as President of the University of Louisiana. This, therefore, puts at rest the question of his accepting the office of President of William the manner in which it was sent, the promptitude with which the manner in which it was sent, the promptitude with which it was forwarded, and the strong reeling of interest which was

expressed on the part of all those who had contributed to that supply, were more almost than could possibly be expected on the part of persons who, however united to us in origin and bound to us by every tie of language and religion, of man-ners and habits, still being separated by a mighty expanse of ocean, could not be assistant and the second of the sec ocean, could not be animated perhaps by the same extent of sympathy by which our brethren in the United States have been so honorably distinguished. I agree with my honorable friend that transactions of this nature are calculated to cement in the strongest manner those ties which ought to unite kindred nations, and it is this circumstance which ough be lost sight of—that while on one hand acts of ger such as these bind and rivet the affections of those upon whom they have been conferred, on the other hand they tend, by the very exercise which accompanies them of good and kindly feelings, to increase the affection of those who have been the objects of those generous acts. And therefore, sir, in re-gard to the feelings which those actions proclaim in America, I am happy to think that, whatever may have been th sufferings and calamities which gave rise to these acts, at all events they will so far have been attended with happy results, that they have afforded to our brethren in the United States an opportunity of doing that which will never be forgotten by the people of this country, and, I hope, for a long time, will in-crease the good feeling of the people of the United States towards their brethren in this country. [Cheers.]

Lord MORPETH said, as he had had very peculiar opportu-

nities of noticing the warmth of feeling which existed in every part of the Union towards the inhabitants of this, which they called "the old" country, he could not help declaring his participation in the feelings of satisfaction and thankfulness expressed by the honorable members and his noble friend. It was impossible to overrate the strength of those feelings, evinced by the warmth of sympathy which had been called forth in America, and by the liberal and substantial tokens which had accompanied it, and which, he trusted, would be considered to be amply acknowledged by the despatch of his noble friend. But he was not sorry that, before Parliament rose, feelings such as those expressed by the honorable members had found a vent within the walls of that House. He had received letters recently from New York, describing the measures taken there for securing the health and comfor stitute emigrants from this country, and at Boston an island had been set apart for and appropriated to hospitals.

He believed that the same kindly spirit prevailed all over the
Union from Maine to New Orleans, and although occasionally causes of soreness and subjects of altercation would unavoidably arise between the two countries, as between other na-tions, the touchstone of calamity was only wanting to call forth at all times whatever was most generous and kind in our nature. He bore with pleasure his testimony to the value of those feelings which the calamities of Ireland had elicited in America. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was then agreed to.

FRANCE.

The last act of the Cubieres and Teste affair was the con-The last act of the Cubieres and Teste anair was the con-demnation of the remaining bribe-giver, M. Pellapra, who had absconded, but returned to received his sentence. There was no trial, the old gentleman making a full confession that he had offered M. Teste the bribe of one hundred thousand francs. His sentence was, civil degradation and a fine of ten thousand francs, which last was paid immediately. On the evening of the same day M. Pellapra was seen at one of the theatres, heartily enjoying the performance. Meantime, a new accusation of the like kind, respecting some mines in Algiers, has been got up against Marshal Soult.

According to accounts which seem trustworthy, Rome has been spared a revival of the Sicilian Vespers. For some days there were rumors of a conspiracy to restore the old system by a coup de main. So absurd, however, did the whole affair seem, that the rumors which first reached London through the French papers were not credited; but the receipt of direct news leaves no cause for doubt that some outrage was contemplated. On the 17th instant there was to be a grand fete in commemoration of the amnesty, and a display of fireworks in the Piazza del Populo. Persons were to be distributed among the crowd, with instructions to get up a quarrel, as a justification for military interference : disaffected portions of the regiments being then employed to make a general onslaught. Th gitives were to be waylaid in the back streets, and killed by accomplices armed with stilettoes. The pretence for the attack was to be ill-treatment of the soldiers by the populace: and the sanguinary result was to be held up as th consequence of concessions to a people not ripe for freedom. In this way the tumult was expected to produce the desired reaction in the proceedings of Government.

This notable scheme got wind in the club of the Circolo Romano. Prince Salviati, at the head of a deputation from the club, communicated the matter to the Pope, who took immediate measures for the public safety. The citizens were armed, and orders were given to arrest the ringleaders. In the midst of the bustle, on the 16th, Cardinal Ferretti opportunely arrived to assume the office of Secretary of State. first official act was to banish Montsignor Grasselini, the Governor of Rome, who was allowed only twenty-four hours to quit the city. The conspiracy is fathered upon the party headed by Cardinal Lambruschini, and on its discovery the following placard was posted about, giving a list of the a

"Notice to the Italian Public .- Public entertainment contrived by his Eminence Lambruschini and Col. Nardoni, left to be executed in the form of a popular tragedy, by the following performers:

Col. Freddi. Vincenzo Moroni, called Tutto Capt. Antony Mozzarelli. Antony Bartoli. Lieut, Giannuzzi.

Three sons of Galanti, the spy. Lieut. San Giorgi. Fioravanti, called 'Pataccha. Col. Freddi has escaped, but Capt. Mozzarelli, Lieut. San

Giorgi, and Signor Bartoli have been arrested. Freddi was colonel of carbiniers, a body of three thousand mounted po-lice, upon whom the people looked with distrust. The carbiit has been confidently affirmed that he will enter into al-liance with Lord John Russell, who is to be raised to the peerage, and to conduct the business of the Government in Roman people, laying the blame to a few "wretches" belonging to the corps.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland affairs seem ripening to a crisis. The disputes which have so long harassed the Cantons, the contest for political and religious domination which has raged so long, seems now ready to burst into open hostility. The decisive step which has been taken by the Federal Diet, by decreeing the dissolution of the seven Catholic Cantons, and the threats of resistance on the part of the latter, seem likely to bring matters to such a point as will require the long-threatened in tervention of France and England, according to the stipula-

BELGIUM

It is stated that King Leopold has abandoned all thoughts of abdicating the crown. Louis Philippe and his daughter hope, according to the opinion of his medical attendants, that the mild influence of autumn, joined to the efforts of the facul-ty, will, in restoring health to the body, operate a happy change in the state of the royal patient.

BRUSSELS, JULY 19 .- On the night of the 16th instant a destructive fire broke out on the premises connected with the Marihaye Coal Works, near Seraing. It originated in the engine-room near the mouth of the pit, and rapidly spread catching in its progress and burning the ladders and ropes which served for descending into the coal pit, and thus cut ting off for the time all means of escape for 164 workmen who were at work therein. The first signal of their danger was the appearance of dense columns of smoke which came down the mouth of the pit. The workmen immediately rushed to the ladders, but the foremost, after ascending them a short distance, were either sufficiated and fell dead on the ground, or killed by the falling of burning materials from the top of the shaft. The fire was, after great ellorts, mastereu, and descent into the pit made, when a most frightful sight presented itself. The dead, the dying, and the gratitude. The honorable gentleman having read extracts from several letters received from various parts of the United scattered about the place. Forty-nine dead bodies were taken out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly wounded. Search was being made for the remaind

PRUSSIA.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, JULY 25 .- The approaching abdication of a certain illustrious personage is regarded as certain. People connect with this rumor the fine tions which have recently produced so profound a sensation It is asserted that this august personage will end his days in e view of eliciting the strong expressions of national grati-

CHINA.

Two overland mails had been received since our last advi-

recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty, especially in so far as regarded a concession to the En-glish of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c. on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said our Mrs. Partington to her niece; "let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a carnation, and an eye like an asterisk ; but such things oftener come from a tender head than a tender heart."

men in a week. The Virginia regiment had lost three old cases, and the Massachusetts regiment about the same number

attle, and 30 herdsmen mounted and armed.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

THE YORKTOWN AND TALMA COLLISION .- Several days

by the Talma, and to make good the loss sustained on freight brown overboard to prevent the former boat from sinking.

sel argued it on the grounds of its being a case of mixed fault,

On Saturday last, the arguments being closed, Judge Mc-LEAN, after reviewing carefully the evidence on both sides,

cover; but were the defendants alone in fault, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover. Should they come to the con-clusion, according to the evidence presented to them, that the outtown was in her proper place as a descending boat, and that ordinary care was used in navigating her when the Talma approached, and danger of collision became apparent, and that it did take place by the unskilfulness or negligence of the pilot of the Talma, they would find for the plaintiffs, because e of the freight necessarily thrown overboard at the time where she could be repaired; for the cost of repairs; for the value of the lost services of the boat; and generally they were

erdict in favor of the plaintiffs-damages \$9,984.46.